THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. ally, without Sunday, 40 cents per month.

ay, without dally, \$2.60 per year. ngle copies: Dally, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. ily, per week, 10 cents. Ily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. day, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year...... Daily and Sunday, one year. day only, one year. REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition.

One copy, one year One copy, six months. subscription caken for less than three REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents of JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails e United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a six-teen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these amunications intended for publication in companied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un as postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217
Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel,
Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 264 Fourth avenue, and Bluefeld Bros., 442 West Market street. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

DENVER, Col.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.

COLUMBUS, O.-Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

A good bank statement in New York means that the men who bet upon th little more freely for a season, the prices ranging up and down according to the supply of money and the rate for call loans.

A young Democrat in Boston registered and voted last fall, and is now assistant asty-one years of age until April 29. It can not be said that the effete East offers no opportunities for the ambitious and push-

If the managers of the St. Louis world's fair want to present an interesting novelty they should exhibit a set of life-size photographs of the bribe-taking members of the Missouri Legislature. The exhibit might be made doubly interesting by the presentation of their Bertillon measurements.

The mistake made by the United States and other powers was in supposing that regarding Manchuria. They have earned too late that duplicity and falsehood are essential features of Russian

Breakfast food is taking the place to unsuspicious victims. A man Florida has died from eating from a pack age of the food received from an anonymou person. But people who will eat breakfast food under any circumstances must expect

A Chicago paper says that owing to ack of harmony between architects and worthless" for the purposes for which they were intended. Most of them are erected by local boards and builders who have little pretty sweeping statement, but why confine It to Carnegie institutions? Other libraries have been known to suffer from a like

When J. L. Jones, a Fhiladelphia trac tion magnate, was in this city a few days ago on business connected with interur "Indianapolis is ad as a center for interurba lines, and the development of the various systems here has made the city more cosmopolitan than other cities of four or five times her population." This view of a sagaclous business man is based on the fact that every interurban line extends the city's sphere of commercial influence and makes many towns and a large area of country tributary to it. It will not be long till Indianapolis will be known as the greatest interurban line center in the country.

It was very thoughtful of Mr. Carnegie to arrange that out of his endowment for Tuskegee provision should be made for the personal wants of President Booker Washington and wife during their lifetime. every capitalist willing to assist in the work at Tuskegee would have reflected man on whom its success is at present dependent had a family of his own to look after in addition to the affairs of the institution, and that inevitably he must spare some time and attention to a consideration of their welfare. After all, in arranging for Mr. Washington's future and thus leaving him free to work for his race the liberal donor serves the public rather

than the individual. A witness whose attention was called to an affidavit in the Logsdon investigation took exception to the statement, saying that while he signed the paper in the place where one should sign in making an affidavit, he did not swear to it. Admitting that the statement to which he had apname is false, he seems to think that he escaped the penalty of perjury by declaring he is positive that he did not swear to the declaration. When a person's name is appended to an affidavit in the place where those swearing to the statement usually sign, and the "attest" of the officer administering the oath being written in the usual place, the fair assumption that the statement is sworn to. If the person signed the statement and was not sworn he perpetrated a second fraud. could not be defined legally as perjury, but it was a base deception

The National Bureau of Statistics has ismarried and 1,200 those of single men; The South is still far behind New Eng! hat of deaths from accidents up to the in cotton manufacturing, but if th

among married men; that of deaths from take New England. alcoholism more occur among married men they are susceptible of another construct our total exports of cotton goods amounted dispositions.

A CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

Nothing has happene in many a long day so likely to add to the gayety of nations and the joy of the individual with an eye to the funny things of life as the burglarious raid made by Mrs. Tyner on the Postoffice Department of the United States. Of course, it was very reprehensible of Mrs. Typer to enter the sacred precincts, and, with the aid of a professional safe opener, remove official papers and documents therefrom. No apologies can be offered for this bold and reckless proceeding, so contrary to the routine commonly observed in conducting the affairs of the government. is not in this feature of the affair that the humor lies. It is really a very solemn thing and suggests unutterable possibilities-this disclosure that an employe of the government regards himself and his family as having vested rights in his particular office. It is in the incidents of the raid that entertainment lies to the lookers-on.

The lady who went a-burgling knew how business was conducted in that great department, and was in no haste. At her leisure she proceeded to the room; any number of officials saw her enter, but she was confident that they could not cut the tangles of red tape in which they were emwrapped soon enough to interfere with her. And they didn't. The safe-opener was admitted by a back door and spent fifteen minutes or more in getting the doors open. Then the lady consumed an hour in calmly examining the papers, after which she conveyed them to her carriage and drove placidly home

Meanwhile, in the outer offices consternation existed. The fanitor thought all was not right, but did not feel called upon to do anything except to mention the matter to his superior. The superior told a clerk the clerk told the chief in charge of the outer room, the chief reported the matter to two inspectors, the inspectors told the superior officer; that gentleman, who was well up in the official line, realized that something ought to be done and took action by asking authority of his superior, the postmaster general himself, to eject the visitor. Meanwhile, the lady continued to "burgle," and before the authority came had departed with the swag. Incidentally, it may be remarked, she has the goods yet, and the great United States government is apparently unable to get them back unless she voluntarily restores such she does not find suited to her own Charles Dickens once wrote this 'circumlocution office" discovered by him nder the British government: "If another gunpowder plot had been discovered half an hour before the lighting of the match, nobody would have been justified in saving the Parliament until there had been half a score of boards, half a bushel of minutes several sacks of official memoranda and a family vault full of ungrammatical corndence on the part of the circumlocu ion office. . . It was beforehand with all the public departments in the art perceiving-how not to do it." If Dickens could have looked forward to the raid o our Postoffice Department he would have seen these undreamed-of possibilities of cir-

Think of the attaches of a private busi ness house permitting a representative of discharged, or, at least, of a discredited employe forcibly to open a safe belonging to the establishment and depart unquestioned with its contents! Even the office boy would feel moved to protest in such case, even though he had not been ordered to do so by word passed along the line from

the employer down. As the matter now stands, the powerfu language of the street, been "done" by resourceful woman, and the can't help itself. To be sure, it is not certain that the loot she took was of especial importance to the Postoffice Department out if it were it is not clear that the deparment could get it back.

By the way, Mrs. Tyner's success may attract other adventurous spirits. Has any lady yet arranged for a raid on the United States treasury?

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

situation described as "the new South" is the surprising growth of cotton manufacturing. The new South has no made very remarkable progress in moral and educational respects, though it has made considerable. In political affairs i is still largely dominated by Bourbonism but in manufacturing industries it has made wonderful progress and in none as in cotton manufacturing. The growth of this industry is the one great fact in the history of the South during the past ten years, though its beginning dates back several years earlier. In 1880 there were 161 cotton factories in that section of the country against 439 in New England; in 1890 there were 239 in the South and in New England, and in 1900 there were 400 in the South against 332 in New England. The industry has not decreased in New England as much as these figures would indicate. It has been specialized under one name and management. But the ncrease in the South is real. It has been mostly in the four States of North Caroina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama In 1880 these four States had 119 mills, in 890 they had 191, and in 1900 they had But the increase in the number of mills does not fairly show the growth of the in dustry. The number of spindles is a better indication. These increased from 610. 00 in 1880 to 1,756,047 in 1890, and to 4,298,188 n 1900. There was a great increase in the average number of spindles to a New England still controls the industry The last census report gives the number of spindles in the New England States as 3.171,377, against 4,354,034 in the South from 1890 to 1900 the capital invested in the industry increased 12 per cent, in New England and 131 per cent. in the South ditions" which starts some In 1900 the total capital invested in the insiries. It shows that of an aver- dustry in New England States was \$238. suicides a year 2,300 are those 502.315, and in Southern States \$100.589 001

age of thirty-four they are most common of progress during the last decade should among single men, and after that age continue in the future the South may over-

It stands to reason that this new Souththe kind exported. During the year 1900 whom have to struggle hard for a living, | mills. This competition from the South was seems to argue in favor of their cheerful cited by the Massachusetts State Board of why the Lowell mills could not pay the increased wages demanded by the workmen. The board said in its report: Lowell manufacturers have to

Southern competition on coarser goods and

that of the best equipped modern mills in

to refer to the increase of Southern mills

finer fabrics. It is unnecessary more than

during the last ten years to show that Lowell has a formidable competitor there. the total gain of cotton spindles in United States from 1890 to 1900 of 4,920,-53 per cent., or 2,747,839, were in the South, which produces the plain coarse goods such as are largely made in Lowell. The Southern mills have the advantage of nearness to the cotton fields, lower wages and longer hours. At a meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturing Association held in Boston a few days ago Lieutenant Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, delivered on address to the delegates, in which he said it was idle to deny that the rate of increase of spindles in the South was much faster than in New England. He quoted figures showing that the South, in comparison with New England, pays fiveeighths as many operatives a little over a

a third as many spindles. He said:

Not proximity to the cotton fields; not climate, but cheap labor and long hours, with utter absence of excitement, and extreme moderation of taxation, explain the growth of the South. Massachusetts, with shortest time limit and the oldest age limit for factory workers of any State the Union, has to face the competition States that limit neither age nor time. The solution of the problem is not in admitting little children in the Massachusetts mills or in lengthening the hours of work in Massachusetts, but in beginning here and now a crusada that the States. Let us not drag Massachusetts down to the level of Alabama; let us lift Alabama to the level of Massachusetts. Let us have uniformity of factory laws throughout the United States. It is idle for Massachusetts to stand alone with wise restrictions when Alabama and South Carolina compete with the toll of infant fingers against the labor of men and women Lieutenant Governor Guild did not attach importance to proximity to the ton fields, but certainly that must be a factor, though lower wages, longer hours and child labor count more. In 1900 the total age employed in the cotton factories New England was 10.819; the number of such employed in the Southern States was 24.498. In New England children sixteen years constituted 7 per cent. of all employes; in the South they were 25 per regard to employing children and it is lieved the next few years will see a decided diminution of child labor in that section. If cotton manufacturing continues to make as great progress in the South during the present decade as it did during last one the business will be almost revolutionized and social conditions in th

South will undergo a great change.

EMANCIPATION AT WASHINGTON. The colored people in Washington have just been celebrating the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. It is a fact forgotten b most persons that slavery existed in Washington for a year after the civil war began An old-time slave market stood near dilapidated market house which was to down by "Boss" Shepherd to make root for the fine central market house that now adorns the city. It is not known that slaves were bought and sold in Washing ton after the war began, but they might have been legally. Emancipation in the District of Columbia was compensated. every slave that was emancipated being paid for by the government. This was President Lincoln's original plan for getting rid of slavery in all the States, but he progressed with the people, and finally pro claimed absolute emancipation as a war measure. As early as March, 1862, than a year after the war began, President Lincoln, in a special message to Congress recommended the passage of a joint resolution declaring that "the United ought to co-operate with any State which giving to such State pecuniary aid, to used by such State in its discretion. compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system." At that time Mr. Lincoln thought that the people of the seceded might be willing to accept the abolition of slavery and recognize the authority of the Perhaps the most remarkable feature of government, if they were assured of compensation for their slaves. In short, he thought it worth trying as a means of endwould more than pay for all the slaves. The joint resolution passed Congress and was approved by the President, but it had

On the 16th of December, 1861, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, a life-long antislavery man, introduced in the Senate a bill for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia; for the payment to their loyal owners of an average sum of \$300 for each slave; for the appointment of a commission to assess the sum to be paid, and the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to carry the bill into effect. After ome discussion and delay the bill finally passed both houses and was approved by the President April 16, 1862. It is a curious fact that after the war had been in progress year so prominent Henry prepared to of Congress to slavery in the District of Columbia, except by compensated emancipation. Gradual and compensated emancipation was one of Mr. Lincoln's cherished ideas. He abhorred slavery and desired to see its final abolition, not by agitation or violence, but by legal and peaceful methods. He may have thought that the example of compensated emancipation in the District of Columbia would yet commend itself to the eceded States. Possibly it might have so if the Union army had gained great successes during the summer of 1862, but it did not, and after the battle of Antietam Mr. Lincoln consented to strike a blow at the very existence of the rebellion by proclaiming the emancipation of all the slaves in the insurrectionary States. As President of the United States he could not lawfully set free a single slave, but

as commander-in-chief of the army he

uld set free millions with a word. The

a great moral sentiment. In this way it attended with some curious incidents. The commission, consisting of three members held daily sessions for several months in Each slaveowner was required to take an oath of allegiance to the federal government and swear that he had not participated in the rebellion. The slaves were carefully examined by an expert slavedealer and appraised. The entire compensation allowed was \$914,942, which paid for 3,989 slaves. The commissioners refused to pay for 101, slaves because they were The Missouri commissioners to the too old to be worth anything. The largest amount paid to any one slaveowner was \$17,791 for sixty-nine slaves. The smallest amount paid for a single slave was \$10, for a babe a little more than a year old. The Democrats in the House and Senate voted solidly against the abolition of slavery in

THE THING THEY LIKE.

pensated emancipation.

the District of Columbia, even by com-

An interesting illustration of what the

public likes best in the line of theatrical productions was seen in Indianapolis last week. It was recently asserted in a satirical way by a lecturer in this city that the average theater-goer prefers to attend third as much wages for operating about plays of a light character in order that he may "rest his mind." This taste is necessarily a cause for criticism. In spite of what theorists may say as to the value of an intellectual drama, notwithstanding the approval by the pulpit of plays of a religious character, the fact remains that the mass of people look upon the theater chiefly as a place of amusement and not of education. They look to it for entertainment and mental relaxation and will continue to not justly to be found fault with. In these modern days there is a good deal of stress and strain in life, and most persons feel the need of relaxation that comes from a hearty laugh. Therefore, the play which seems to offer most in this line is the most popular. The amazing thing is, not that they want to laugh, but that they can laugh at the sort of thing offered to them as the best in the humorous line. The performance of last week is one that invariably draws crowds of the most cultured people of the city. At least, if it is not the same play each year, the jokes and "funny business" are practically the same. Also if the audiences are not made up of the most refined men and women in the com munity it would not be safe to say so in their presence. And what was the play? An array of chorus girls, whose kaleidoscopic gowns, big hats and twinkling legs made a spectacle so dazzling as to become almost wearisome to the eye, formed leading feature. There were a few songs of indifferent merit, sung no better than amateurs in any private circle could sing them. There was an abundance of horse play-at which the audience laughed. There were conversations in German dialect in which stale and coarse jokes were interchanged-and the audience laughed. There were vulgar allusions to shipboard flirtations when crossing the Atlantic-and the audience laughed. There were encounters by flirtatious gentlemen, in company with dubious ladies not their wives, and the wives, with facetious talk of divorce-and the audience laughed. There were sug gestive allusions to matters not commonly spoken of in respectable society-and the audience laughed. There was at least one performance that would have caused the actor to be hissed off the vaudeville stagea display of after-dinner nausea with its extreme results-and the audience laughed. Plainly, this entertainment was what the "very best people" wanted. They paid high prices for it, and unquestionably they rested their minds, since there was no room for the exercise of the intellect in contemplating it. Undoubtedly those who provide

> fun and clean humor, are we coming to? It is not pleasant, and yet no surprising, laration of Independence, in the custody of the State Department at Washington, has faded until only one or two of the signatures can be made out. Even the bold one of John Hancock is illegible. The text also is fading. The sacred relic has long been one of the objects of interest at the capi tal, and, although it possesses only sentimental value, its loss will be much degovernment allowed facsimile copies of the document to be made in 1820 for the surviving signers and their families. was done by a crude letter-press method and resulted in material damage to the document. If photography had been known at that time better copies could have been made by that process without injury to the original. Some of the copies made in 1820 ought to be still extant, and a photograph from one of them would furnish a fairly good facsimile of the original. For many years past the document has been kept in a glass case in one of the rooms of the State Department building, where visitors could see it, and has occasionally been paned out for exhibition at great charity or international fairs. Hereafter it will be kept in a dark, air-tight case,

public amusement know their public, and

in the catering they surely have an easy

task. But if this sort of thing meets al

requirements, what, in the name of pure

Twenty years ago, when the time of the transatlantic voyage was reduced to six days, it was predicted that it would soon be lowered to five. It is not approaching that point very fast. The fastest time yet made from Queenstown to New York is five days, seven hours and twenty-three minutes. This time was made by the Cun ard steamer Lucania in 1894, and it has not been lowered since. The German steamer Kronpring Wilhelm made the record trip from Cherbourg to New York in five days, eleven hours and fifty-seven minutes. This was in September last year. It was thought the new German liner Kaiser Wilhelm II might lower this record on her first trip, but her run was five days, twenty-three hours. It is probable the run will yet be reduced to five days, but from present indications it will not be for some time. The time was first reduced below eight days by the City of Brussels in 1969, below sever days by the Alaska in 1882 and below six days by the City of Paris in 1889.

The spectacle which Senator Stone, of Missouri, made of himself recently invites criticism. The barn-storming actor and the de

final emancipation of the slaves was a war | ordinary person affected with a tragic air measure fortified, purified and justified by can use language that is entirely out of came about that the only slaves ever paid | he referred to the "scavengers of the press" in connection with the baking-powder scandais the senator said: "Before my God, spit upon them." It does not look as if the hope God will wither my hand, palsy my tongue and burn my heart out in the flames of hell before I will intentionally dishonor any position to which the people of Missouri assign me." Barring the improper use of the second "will" the language is about as unfit as a dignified man could have used. Simple denial would have been sufficient without such a confusion of saliva, palsy and heil as Mr. Stone has created.

> Louis world's fair have decided to offer farmers a series of liberal prizes for the best exhibit of corn-the amount to be limited to 100 ears of any one kind. The commission will also distribute free of charge a limited quantity of pedigreed seed corn of four or five standard varieties. The prize exhibits and others that may be selected will be displayed at the world's fair in the name of the grower, in competition for awards offered by the fair management. Kansas and Oklahoma are considering similar action. It might be well for the Indiana board to do something in this line. Indiana is a great agricultural State, but at the Chicago world's fair its farm products, as well as its manufactures and mineral wealth, were most inadequately represented. This mistake should not occur again. There the bulk of the appropriation was put into a State building. This time the exhibits should be given first attention.

> The late Senator Ingalls said in one his printed speeches: "Washington was not only the father of his country, but also of Governor Posey, of Indiana." This reckless statement reviving a once current than of regard for the truth of history. A New York paper publishes a letter from Posev S. Wilson, of St. Louis, showing its incredibility. Posey S. Wilson is a greatgrandson of Governor Thomas Posey. He

General Posey was born seventeen years and four months later than Washington. in 1750. In 1748 and 1749 and later the latter was in the employ of Lord Fairfax some hundreds of miles from General Posey's birthplace, which I believe to have been at the home of Capt. John Posey, of the Second Virginia Regiment

The Virginia land office records show that Capt. John Posey conveyed his home lands just below Mount Vernon to which later were comprehended in Woodthe home which Washington gave

Nellie Custis on her marriage. Did space allow I could cite letters from Vashington to General Posey and about im which show Washington's high esteem him, such as detailing him early in the war of 1776 to operate against Brant on the isquehanna, against Sir William Johnston and his Indian and Tory allies in what is Schoharie county, New York, or to a battalion in the assault on Stony Point, where he bore the brunt, endured the dust, but was late in receiving his palm. Vashington himself made the detail for the assault. His regiment, Morgan's famous rifle regiment, which "fought everywhere, surrendered nowhere." was the last of the line to which Washington said farewell at Newburg.

Washington indorsed him for adjutant general of the army after the war and did appoint him brigadier general when Wayne commander-in-chief. He was first to represent in Congress a oot of soil west of the Mississippi, being ileague of Destrahan in representing ouisiana, was afterward Governor of the ndiana Territory and major general of the

Centucky Legion. As small things have their weight in hisory, his second marriage contradicts any heory of there being a bar sinister. That was to Mary Alexander Thornton, widow of Maj. George Thornton, a relative of

To this it may be added that young Posey emoved to western Virginia at the age of ineteen, and his fame as an Indian fighter and later as an officer in the revolutionary army was of his own making. After that war he received various honors from the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Louisiana, serving by appointment as United States senator from the last named State. He was commissioned Governor of Indiana Territory in 1812 by President James Madison and served until the admission of the State to the Union in 1816. He died in 1818 at Shawneetown, Ill., where he was acting

as Indian agent.

The people who fancy that the work of ublic charities ends when warm weather begins are very greatly mistaken. Sickness and want are to be found in summer as well as winter, and the demands upon the helpers in these directions are heavy. This is particularly true in regard to the Flower Mission, which undertakes to look after alling children and their mothers, and after the sick poor generally, including incurable invalids. The care of these incurables is a particularly heavy burden at this time, since there is as yet no hospital where these unfortunates can go. That want will be supplied in time, but meanwhile the sufferers must be cared for, and the mission needs funds. If every citizen with benevolent instincts, though he have but little to plored. It is surprising to learn that the give, will give according to his means, the problem that troubles this hard-working and helpful society will be solved. An opportunity to show their practical interest in the work will be afforded this week in the art exhibit at Tomlinson Hall. The small outlay involved in the purchase of tickets will help to fill the treasury of the mission, and the reward will be immediate and tenfold, for the display, upon which much labor and pains have been expended, will be well worth seeing. In fact, no one can afford to miss it. It is original and

> A New England novelist, who is his own publisher, kindly furnishes the press with an advance notice of a new novel, in which occurs this interesting personal information: "He (the author) is a large stockholder in several important mining properties in the West, an active official in several flourishing companies which he has promoted, and he is seeking new business worlds to conquer. In stature, alertness, energy, wonderful perceptive faculties, and generalship, he is said to remind one much of the busy Napoleon." In these days, when personal publicity seems to be an essential feature of literary success, a man who goes into the publishing business should not allow false modesty to stand

After all, it is no great distinction to have a picture exhibited at the Royal Academy of London, although the statement in connection with a work of art has an impressive sound. A rule has recently been made limiting the number which members can send to each annual exhibition to six instead of eight, as formerly. Last year 17,000 pictures were sent, and it is morally certain that not all of that num ber could be worth looking at.

Eastern papers spell Commissioner Wiliam Dudley Foulke's name with two "ffs." Although Mr. Foulke is of Welsh descent, he has not inherited the superfluous cononants. One "f" answers his purpose.

When an author or an artist dies the

HUNGRY FOR THE HILLS

BY SALLY COWLAM

An exchange of confidences between an Indiana and a Kentucky woman who yearned for a glimpse of the old home. : : : : : :

The lady of the house stood looking at ! the woman outside, but did not offer to un- | yeller sand ablowin' and ablowin' and hook the screen, so the woman outside pulled gently at it by way of suggestion. "I ain't a regular agent," she pleaded I won't say it, but you know what I mean.

in reply to the accusing glance of the What kind o' critters air they, anyway?" other; "I'm just sellin' it fur accommodation. I'd like you to look at it; it's real | said the lady, grimly. handsome." But the lady of the house merely turned

photograph album and cast about for an inoffensive means of dismissal. and it's made so's it'll stand on the table;

that there drawer underneath's fur trinkets and knickknacks. It'll hold fifty pictures, to come set on the steps in the morning and it's only \$6." "It is a beautiful album," said the lady of the house, "but I am moving in a short

time and don't want to have any more to pack than--"Do you mean you're movin' clear

away?" "Yes."

"Ain't you glad?" "Yes: I'm not fond of the place."

"Nur me. Air you goin' north?" "How fur? As fur as Kentucky? I ain

curious, but I come from Kentucky." "What part of Kentucky?" "Shelby county."

"And I came from Indiana-Jefferson county." The two women stood looking into each other's eyes.

As she caught up the dusting cloth from

the easiest chair she, figuratively, stood tiptoe on the edge of Jefferson county peering across the river and over the Kentucky hills into Shelby.

"Are you homesick?" she said. "Ain't you?" queried the other.

"How can you ask?" said the lady. know what Kentucky is and you know Indiana: should we be human and not homesick?"

"I wonder if you feel like I do about it? I wonder if you ever just ache fur the sight of a hill or think about pretty, green grass till you most crave it like a cow! Or if you get plumb crazy and mad and victous fur a big tree with shade under it! God! wonder if you feel like I do

"I feel it all," said the lady, "for my hills are as high as yours-my Hoosier I the winder to see the hearse go past." hills; my bluegrass is just as sweet, even Washington in 1775, among them 2,813 acres | though yours is Kentucky bluegrass; and my trees-my trees-"

She forgot the woman - An old town lay, still as a picture, in | individual-none could replace him. its quiet valley; an old town where nothing ever changed, where great trees met above the streets to whisper the gossip of the generations, where children played in the same old yards in which their mothers and grandmothers had played. Old stores did turbed forever. business in the old, old way; year after looked vision, nor cast an unfamiliar shadow. the foot of the hills the streets gradually ! tellin' you, now," she said simply, "that divested themselves of their houses, leaping abruptly to the slope, and winding away out of sight into the mystery | it to her, and he's the first beau she ever

of the wooded heights. "In this here place, even the sun looks different to me," said the woman: "kind o' brassy-gives you a eternal squint-it and little." the tears; and the moonlight, too-you kin read writin' by it! 'Taint soft and pretty,

"Our moonlight," said the lady tenderly. romance and poetry; there was that in the air, in the sunshine, in the moonshine, that cast a spell. Life was a dream, and the river flowed silently, and the watchful charm be broken.

Rickey, the originator of the drink known as "rickey," is described by admiring friends as an artist. Now that he is dead will the beverage whence comes his fame grow in popularity?

THE HUMORISTS

On Her Good Behavior.

Philadelphia Press. Hicks-Henpeck is very fond of entertain Wicks-Yes, his wife is always pleasant to when there's company in the house.

Trueue Tale.

There once was a Chink with a queue, But the maiden so fair Didn't fancy his hair, So she said: "I will bid you adueue." -Philadelphia Record.

The "Prolifie" Author. I love to take my pen in hand On any theme in sight: The less that I can understand. The more I like to write. -Washington Star

Not Her Brand. Magazine of Humor.

'Willie Taddells," said the school teacher, firmly, "you have a big piece of chewing gum your desk. Bring it to me instantly." "Yes'm," replied Willie; "but it ain't the Yours is orange an' this is flavor you use.

What Would You Say?

Woman's Home Companion. Fitzsmart-Would you say a yoke of oxe plowing or are plowing?

Fitznoodle-Is, of course

Fitzsmart-Would you say the yolk of an s white or are white? Fitznoodle-Is, of course. What next? Fitzsmart-Well, I should say the yolk of egg is yellow.

A Change for the Better.

Vashington Star.

"Farewell, then," he cried, melodramatically, you will regret your refusal of my proffered love. I shall take to drink, and then-suicide!" "O don't say that!" the fair girl pleaded. "I am resolved," he said. "I shall not change ny plans unless-"

"O change them just a little. I should hate think I drove you to drink; try suicide first."

Those Sensational Newspapers. New York Weekly.

Mr. Reader-The papers mention a number of natances in which labor unions have loaned noney to employers in order to keep the works running during the dull times. Mrs. Reader-Yes, I noticed that; but I don't selleve it.

"I told Bridget about it, and asked her to lend me some money to pay her wages, and she got as mad as a hornet."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "No." said the maiden, "I am not in the least afraid to face the immense throng that will be present at my wedding." But she spoke too soon.

A Facial Affair.

And a little too emphatically She meant to look upon the assembled specta tors with an eye in which the consciousness in unruffled demeanor was calmly indicated. But she hadn't the face to do it.

The very day before the ceremony sha

down with the mumps.

"And what with the sun, and this here ablowin', it only needs fur the people to be what they air, to make it just plain h-"I think they must be Texas siftings,"

"It's 'Good mornin', Mis' Briscoe, how's your gardin? Got any hens asettin'?' but polite attention to the monstrous red plush | they don't care a pin whether you've got as much as a mess o' greens, or whether your hens ever set till Gabr'el's trump, "There's Dewey's picture on the outside, but they call it bein' neighborly, and they want to be that, in case they may need to use you sometime. But for one of 'em with her broom and tell you all about what she thinks and is adoin' and bein' interested in what you're adoin'-'taint done."

- Loves, hates, joys, tears-the pulse beat hard. The loves were of the dearest, the hates bitterer than death; the joys of youth knew no comparison, and when tears flowed their source was the innermost soul. There were no idle tears, there was no empty indifference.

"I'm about cried out," continued the woman. "Cryin' don't seem to help no more, anyway, and I have to be so keerful not to let him know it. Him and his mother and brothers feel like it's great things down here; couldn't git 'em to say Kentucky's anywhere to it, and they all think it shows lack o' female feelin's in me when I've got them and my six children here, to still have my heart set on "Come in," said the lady, unhooking the | Shelby, but my mammy's there and my sister." she added, half whispering.

"So your in-laws are with you?" said the "Yes," returned the woman; "don't you

hate 'em?"

"I haven't any," the lady replied, "but I think I should be thankful even for in-laws if I had to stay."

"Oh, and you're goin' back!" sighed the voman. "But this country shows in your face; your eyes air as holler as mine. My brother died of gallopin' consumption, and some days, when I can't get my mind on my work, and feel kind o' sick and mixed about mother and Shelby, and all the home folks, I think maybe I've got it, too. Wouldn't it be awful to die down here?"

"Not quite so awful as living down here," said the lady.

"Oh, I dunno; at home folks air missed when they die; here nobody even steps to "I know," said the lady: "I know."

- Death came, drawing one and another away from the charmed life; but no one there was to replace them. Each man was there might be to come and stand near, to perform his duties, to finish his work-with unobtrusiveness, with gentle reverence, that, in spite of the empty chair, the old spirit might linger about the spot undis-

"Well, I'll be goin'," said the woman. was so put to it this mornin' that I told his ! Emmy, my girl, that I'd just got to git out 'o At I the house or go ravin' crazy. I don't mind bordering | the album ain't really fur sale. We wouldn't part with it fur nothin': Emmy's beau sent had. I put a big price, so's no one would take it. It was an excuse, you know," she

finished, "to git to talk to somebody s The lady nodded, and again they faced each other. The lady put out her hand. "Well, good-bye," said the woman, holding it; "I don't guess I'll ever see you And the spirit of the place was one of again, but I'm glad I happened in here this morning; you seem kind o' like home folks.

And if you ever see anybody from Shelby, tell 'em''-she turned away. "I will," said the lady, huskily. "I'll tell hills stood hand in hand to guard lest the | them that you'll be home again, after

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Andrew Carnegie's benefactions now aggregate \$67,212,923. Harriet Martineau visited the United States in 1840 and reported that only seven

occupations were open to women. They were teaching, needlework, keeping boarders, working in cotton factories, typesetting, bookbinding and household service. When Victor Emmanuel II died the sum for a monument. The government added \$1,600,000. The estimate now is that the total cost will reach about \$6,000,000. The m

ment is to be the most beautiful and costly Dr. John Huston Finley, professor of poli tics at Princeton University, has been selected president of the College of the City of New York, and has notified the board of trustees that he has decided to accept the position. Dr. Finley is forty years of age and a native of Illinois.

"In Germany, electricity, among other curious results, has rehabilitated the discarded windmill." says the Electrical Review. "At Neresheim a windmill supplies that light a large paint factory. Another in Schleswig-Holstein keeps up a steady cur-rent of thirty volts. At Duesseldorf a windmill winds up a heavy weight, the descent of which works a powerful dynamo.

Count Giuseppi Della Gherardesca, honorary attache of the Italian embassy, has announced his engagement to Miss Harrist Taylor, daughter of Henry Taylor, of New York, Count Gherardesca is the son of Count Alberto Della Gherardesca and Josephir Gherardesca, nee Fisher, who was the daughter of Joseph Fisher, of New York, The Gherardesca family, of Florence, is one of the most ancient in Italy, having been mentioned by Dante in his "Inferno.

The copy of Webster's Dictionary which was used by the Senate of the Confederate States throughout the war has come into the possession of the State Library of Connecticut as a bequest by the widow of United States Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of that State. On the leaf preceding the title page is the inscription: "Taken from the Confederate States' Senate Chamber, April 7, 1865, by J. Lewis Spalding, Adj. 29th C. V. C., Assistant Prov. Marshal.

At a society dinner last year Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler contributed to the fun of the evening by propounding this conundrum: "Why was Noah the greatest financier of his time?" No one was able to answer, so he gave his fellow-diners a year to think it over. This year Dr. Cuyler was unable to attend the dinner, but he telegraphed this answer: "Noah was able to float a stock company at a time when all his contemporaries were forced into involuntary liquidation.

The late Abram S. Hewitt did not believe in the stereotyped saw: "If you want a thing well done do it yourself." He used to say: "My principle of economy always has been never to do anything myself if I could pay some one else to do it as well." Mr. Hewitt held this system to be the truest economy-to save himself for the most important uses. He was of opinion that the great weakness of Gladstone as a political leader was that he seldom allowed a subordinate to do anything.

"To write obituary verse that is also poetry is one of the most difficult of tasks." says the New York Times, and it therefore expresses especial appreciation of the following lines on Sir Hector Macdonald, which recently appeared in its London namesak over the signature of Hugh MacNaghten;

IN MEMORIAM. Leave him alone, death forgotten, and the truth unknown ate'er he feared, he never feared a foa